THE DAILY REPORTED TELECULARY ... PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY. INVESTIGATION.

FIRST EDITION

RUTGERS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

The Cincinnati Sængerfest.

Horrible Effect of Jealousy.

Young Woman Cut to Pieces.

Methodist National Camp Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Young Woman Literally Cut to Pieces by a Jenious Lover-Letter of the Murderer. From the Elko (Nevada) Independent of a recent date we take the following fearful story:-

In the long catalogue of crimes, but few if any cases equal the one perpetrated in this town on last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, in point of reck-lessness, horror, and brutality. A young woman named Annie McManus, but who was familiarly known here by the name of Dolly, who has been en-gaged as a walter-giri in a saloon for some two months past, was most inhumanly attacked, and dreadfully cut with a knife, RECEIVING SIXTY-FIVE WOUNDS,

from the effects of which she died on Monday afternoon. It appears from her statements, and by letters found among his effects, that the murderer's name is Bernard J. Cosgrove, and that he had followed Dolly from San Francisco with the avowed intention of murdering her. Cosgrove arrived in Riko some ten days ago, since which time he com-pelled Dolly to live with him, and most of the time kept her locked up in her room, carrying the key in his jocket. On Saturday he received \$40 from his mother in San Francisco, to enable him to return home, which was accompanied with an affectionate letter from one of his family. During that day and night he was engaged in gambling until he lost his money, when he became morose and ugly, and finally endeavored to steal money from the dice-board. G. M. Banks, a policeman, who happened to be on hand, took him away and escorted him up Fourth street towards his room. When about half way home the man thanked the officer and said he could find the place without difficulty. Banks sauntered round for a few moments, when he heard the

CRY OF "MURDER!" and piercing shrieks from the direction of the room occupied by the parties. He immediately went to the house, where he found the door locked, and was bliged to break it open. On entering the house ne

THE WALLS AND BED BESPATTERED WITH BLOOD, and the murderer escaped. The inhuman wretch and the marderer escaped. The innuman wretch had taken to the sagebrush, but his track had been watched. Sheriff Fitch and deputy and others were awakened, and started in pursuit. By the assistance of a dog that took his track the man was discovered. and in the assault upon him the dog was badly cut in the neck and shoulder. The man was found lying on the ground, apparently dead. In his hand was found a dagger, covered with long, black hair and blood. The prisoner could not be made to speak while being taken to prison, but was sulky and obstinate.

FATAL TERMINATION. At 7 o'clock on Sunday morning the woman was informed that it was impossible for her to live, and Francisco, and requested the attendance of a priest as d that she might be buried respectably. Upon leing questioned as to who cut her, and why it was done, she replied, "Barney stabbed me, but I do not know what for." Her suffering was terrible, the breath oozing out of four wounds at every respiration, until Monday afternoon at 5 o clock, when her

LETTER FOUND ON THE MURDERER. In the prisoner's pocket was found the following letter addressed to Mrs. Ann Cosgrove, San Fran-

"FLEO, June 4, 1870 .- Dear, Dear Mother: Forgive me for what I am about to do, as I am mad and cannot help it. I think I am the most miserable creature on the earth. I loved this woman then life; but she has proven false to me, and must die. I have no desire to live-for I could not with out her-and I cannot live and think that she was giving her affections to another. Forgive me mother, and God bless you all. Try and keep my unhappy fate from the children. Good-by, and God

"Your affectionate boy, BARNEY.
"P. S.—Somebody will please be good enough to send my valise to my mother; also, my picture.
"I will kill Annie to-night. Her letters to me are in my valise. Read them, and then say if I am to blame. Good-by to the world. "BERNARD J. COSGROVE,

"Born in Australia, 13th of August, 1843."
"Send thus to my mother, and may God comfort her. I cannot write any more, as it drives me crazy. crazy.
"The money you sent me I gambled and lost.
Forgive your son, and pray for BARNEY."

CHURCH IN THE WOODS.

The Methodist National Camp Meeting—Preparations for an Immense Gathering.

The National Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its fourth annual session at
the camp-meeting grounds in Hamil on, Masshusetts, to-day, and continue until July 1. Of the Association and the preparations for the occasion the
Boston Journal says:—

"It is composed of some of the leading ministers
of the Methodist denomination. From present appearances the meeting will be very largely attended
one hundred and fifty tents having already arrived

pearances the meeting will be very largely attended one hundred and fifty tents having already arrived on the ground from Baltimore, and numerous delegations having promised to come on from New York, Philadelphia and other large cities, while Maine will send a host. Every accommodation will be provided for the crowd, however, and already the Association has put up five hundred tents, in addition to the forty-five immense ones of their own. Of course fine weather is heartily wished for, but even if heavy rains fall, the services can still go

own. Of course fine weather is heartily wished for, but even if heavy rains fall, the services can still go on, a mammoth tent, capable of accommodating some fifteen hundred persons, having been provided and placed on the top of the hill. It will be dedicated on Wednesday next.

"The improvements that have been made in the grounds since last year have been very great. Except when the weather was too severe to allow of work being done out of doors, some few men have been employed since the last camp-meeting in preparing new avenues, removing buildings, or putting up new ones. Perhaps the greatest improvement or accommodation is that made by the Eastern Railroad Company, who have laid a branch line to within a few yards of the gate, and have exected a handsome depot two hundred feet in length, with offices at each end, capable of sheltering one thousand persons.

"Of the whole forty acres pader the control of the

Of the whole forty acres under the control of the "Of the whole forty acres under the control of the Asbury Camp Meeting Association very little will remain unoccupied for the next few weeks. Plans have been made for the laying out of a park, the lunch department has been removed and placed in a locality where it will be in better keeping with the appearance of the grounds, several elegant two-story Swiss cottages have been erected, and every arrangement has been made for accommodation, provided the symmetry of the present arrangement. arrangement has been made for accommodation, provided the symmetry of the present arrangements

provided the symmetry of the present arrangements were not interfered with.

"The victualing department, under the charge of a committee, is considerably enlarged, and now about three thousand a day can be provided with dinner, without any crowding. Besides this number, however, about six hundred more can be provided for in the lunch department, and there are also some grocery and baker's stores where provisions can be procured and cooked by private parties. The kitchen, enlarged and generally "fixed over," is now one of the handsomest buildings on the grounds, and is capable of more than double the amount of work being performed in it than last year.

and is capable of more than double the amount of work oeing performed in it than last year.

"There has been a new avenue opened up from the railroad depot to the centre of the grounds. The auditorium has been carefully graded, provided with new seats, with sloping backs, and altogether very comfortable, and capable of accommodating four thousand persons. The pavilion from whence speeches, etc., will be made is also remodelled.

"A high picket fence encloses the grounds. The gates will be closed every night at half-next to gates will be closed every night at half-past 10 o'clock, and re-opened at 5 o'clock in the morning. Persons who intend to pass Sundays with the association will have to be within the enclosure before half-past 10 o'clock on the Saturday, as the gates will be closed all day Sunday. It is purposed by those having control of the meeting to have the Sabbath strictly and religiously observed."

GHOULS IN CONNECTICET.

The Corpses of the Poor to be Chopped up In the Yale Medical College—The Bill which the Yale Professors are Smuggling Through the Legislature. From the Meriden Recorder.

From the Meriden Recorder.

Our faithful correspondent in New Haven sent us for Saturday's daily a draft of the bill now before the Legislature which in effect, were it adopted, would revive the old "Boil Up Law," Some of our older readers will remember something about that law and the excitement which attended its enactment. Old residents of New Haven have not forgotten the mob that assembled to tear down the Medical College, where, it was reported, the cellars were filled with dead bodies awalting dissection. Possibly a similar scene may be enacted there should the bill now before the Legislature pass.

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The main provision of the "Boil Up Law" was that on the death of any person whose interment should be at the expense of the State, or of any town within the State, if no friends appear to claim the body and give it burnal, the authorities might on application give it to the physicians for dissection. The law was a very odious one, particularly to the poor. It was enacted by the Democrats, and the Whigs used it very effectively against the Democracy, pledging themselves to repeal it when they obwhigs used it very effectively against the Democra-cy, pledging themselves to repeal it when they ob-tained the power. The law was enacted in 1833, and bears the signature of Henry W. Edwards, as Governor, Ebenezer Stoddard, Lieutenant Governor, Samuel Ingham, Speaker of the House. The next year the Whigs were successful, electing Samuel A. Foot, of Cheshire, Governor, and, in accordance with their promises one of their dret external

Foot, of Cheshire, Governor, and, in accordance with their promises one of their first acts was to repeal the odious law.

The law now proposed is quite as infamous in its character as the old one, and the action of its friends in trying to prevent the people from knowing anything about the measure shows that they so regard it themselves. By it the body of any deceased person whose friends are not near enough to claim it within twenty-four hours belongs to the physicians if the authorities are willing to give it to them, and if the friends are near enough, but fail to make demand for the body, it can be given up for dissection. In many cases it would be impossible for the friends of a deceased person to be notified of his death within twenty-four hours, to say nothing of their being able to reach the state within that time, and they might arrive just in time to have the "privilege" of witnessing the last operation on the dissecting table. It might however, he a great its entered.

lege" of witnessing the last operation on the dissect-ing table. It might, however, be a great "comfort" for them to know that the humane law would allow them to receive the sacred portions of the body upon making polite demand on the doctors.

A Legislature which should enact such a law would be justly denounced by everybody who cares for the friendless, and the law would be used against any political party that could have prevented its enactment and yet failed to prevent it. THE INPAMOUS BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, in General Assembly convened.
Section 1. It shall be lawful in cities for the Mayors deliver to the professors and teachers in chartered medical colleges in this State, and for said professors and teachers to receive, the remains or body of any deceased person, for the purposes of medical and surgical study; provided, that said remains shall not have been regularly interred, and shall not have been desired for interment, by any relative or friend of said deceased person, within twenty-four hours after death; provided also, that the remains of no person, who may be known to have relatives or friends, shall be so delivered or received, without the consent of said relatives or friends; and provided, that the remains of no person who shall have expressed a desire in his or her last sickness, that his or her body may be in-terred, shall be delivered or received as aforesaid; and provided also, that in case the remains of any person so delivered or received shall be subscquently claimed by any surviving relative or friend, they shall be given up to said relative or friend for interment. And it shall be the duty of the said profersors and teachers decently to bury the remains of all podies after they shall have answered the pur-poses of study aforesaid; and for any neglect or vio-lation of this provision of this act the party so neglecting shall forfeit and remainder. ng shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not ies

than \$25, nor more than \$50.

Section 2. The remains or bodies of such persons as may be so received by the professors and teachers aforesaid, shall be used for the purposes of medical and surgical study alone, in a manner consistent with public propriety, and in this State only, and whoever shall remove such remains beyond the limits of this State, or in any manner traffic in the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for a term no

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

Mutliated Human Remains Found Hanging to a Tree-A Man Eaten by Hogs. The St. Louis Democrat of the 20th instant says:
A short distance below Carondelet is a fine tract

of land known as the Alien place. The farm is rented by a Mr. Wagner, who, with his family, occupy the place and cultivate the land. On Friday evening Mr. Wagner told his son to search for a missing steer in the timber, and the boy, with two companions, started out to look for it. On reaching a point about three-quarters of a mile below the river Des Peres, and within a few yards of the track of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the boys saw a dark body among the trees, which they at first supposed to be the missing animal. On a closer approach, however, they found the body of a man hanging by a leather strap from the limb of a small tree, within twenty-five feet of the railroad track.

twenty-five feet of the railroad track.

The body only of the man remained, as the limbs had been torn off at the thighs, and devoured by hogs. The man had apparently been hanging there for several months, and the skin and flesh on the hands, arms, and face had dried and shrivelled under the fierce rays of the sun until the corpse appeared like an Egyptian mummy. The eyes, lips, and tongue were gone, and the weight of and tongue were gone, and the weight of the body upon the strap had burst the skin of the chin, and the jawbone was exposed to view. The intestines were also gone, and the sight was altogether one of the most borrible that could be imagined. The strap by which the body was suspensed had evidently been used by the deceased as a belt. No knot or noose was tied in it, but it had been buckled over the limb, and the suicide, if suicide it was, had deliberately thrust his head through the loop, and with his feet resting upon the ground had leaned forward upon the strap and choked himself to death. From the fact that two of the ribs, one on the right and one on the left side, were broken, a suspicion was aroused that the man might have been murdered and placed in that position to create a false impression that ne had committed suicide. With the exception of the two broken ribs, however, the other bones were found entire. It is possible that the man may have been accidentally injured and out of the reach of been accidentally injured and out of the reach of human assistance, may, in his agony, have used this method of terminating his sufferings. Be this as it may, nothing was found by which the mutilated remains could be identified, and the Coroner's jury, believing that the man had committed suicide, re-turned a verdict in accordance with the surgea verdict in accordance with the suppo-

REMARKABLE INSANITY.

A Respectable Citizen after Years of Economy Becomes a Reckless Spendthrift.

Considerable excitement, says the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday, was caused in the Seventeenth ward during the latter part of last week, by the remarkable conduct of a man who had for years been one of the most temperate, respectable and econonomical residents of that part of the city, and who, it is stated, had amassed a fortune of over \$30,000.

It appears that his strange conduct was first noticed a few days ago, when he gave a free lunch at a tavern on Pike street to a large crowd, the expense being about \$75. On Saturday he went to Mitchell & Moreland's livery stable, and contracted for a splendid team for \$750. He then hired four men to drive around with him, paying them \$5 per day each. His next step was to engage a band of music for one week, at \$25 per night, to serenade him every evening.

On Saturday he went to market and honger \$750.

him every evening.

On Saturday he went to market and bought \$75
worth of bouquets and distributed them with a
lavish hand along Penn and Butler streets. He also
purchased seine six dozen bottles of wine, saving that he was going to give a grand celebration.

His conduct was so strange that it was deemed best to have him taken to Dixmont, and he was removed to that hospital yesterday. The unfortunate man had been for several years a sour and industious citizen. In explanation of his strange conduct it is stated that some six weeks ago two of his children, of whom he was very fond, died.

THE GREAT HAIL STORM.

Enermous Hallstones Falling like Snow Finkes-Widespread Disaster-The Torando A hall storm swept over the northeastern part of New York on Monday, doing serious damage. Some of the hallstones were five inches in circumference,

of the finistones were ave menes in circumference, and fell thick as snow flakes. Early in the morning of the same day a terrific thunder storm visited Maine. Telegraph poles were shattered, and at Bucksport the telegrapa instru-At Providence, R. I., a thunder storm commenced

at 6 in the evening, and lasted until yesterday morning. Buildings were struck and persons lajured. In Greenville, Whipple & Co.'s wheelwright shop was struck and destroyed by fire; loss, \$10,000. The fire reached the store of Barnes & Sprague, which was also destroyed; loss, \$6000. Along the Highlands, on the Hudson, the storm raged furiously. In one place the lightning struck the rock, splitting off an immense block, which was hurled into the river. In New Jersey several casualties occurred, but no loss of life is reported. In Boston and neighborhood the storm of rain, hall, and thunder was terrific. Skylights and window-panes were demolished on all sides, and some buildings were struck by lightning. In the harbor a heavy squall drove several vessels from their moorings, while the lightning damaged many others.

ings, while the lightning damaged many others. THE CHEROKEE TREATY.

The Enormous Sacrifices which the Red Men have Made for the sake of Peace-Hobbing the Indian to Enrich the Land-Grabbers

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have again had the Cherokee treaty under discussion. The treaty of 1868 was objected to by Secretary Cox. and many amendments were agreed upon between him and the Cherokee delegates now here. The amended treaty as agreed upon was sent in to the Senate as it was originally, accompanied by a recitation of what they have abandoned, as follows:-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE

CHEROKEE NATION,
For lands west of the 95th degree west longitude, and south of the 37th degree north latitude, and estimated by the Interior Department in 1868 to embrace about 21,000,000 acres, and lands in Kansas known as "Cherokee strip," and estimated by the said department in 1865 to embrace about 768,000 acres.......\$3,500,000 For reservations of lands in the State of Arkansas (7680 acres), and in the States of Alabama and Tennessee (100,000 acres),

in all 107,680 acres (and referred to in the 18th article of our treaty of 1866) at \$1.25 per acre.... or misapplied funds due the Cherokee Nation under treaties between the some and the United States, and ascertained to be due under the provisions of the 23d article of the treaty of 1866 between said Nation and the United States. 1,200,000

Balance due..... \$1,334,600 The Cherokees say:—"By our treaty we not only surrender this balance of \$1,334,600, but also the increase in value of our strip of land in Kansas, which may be safely calculated at \$1,000,000, as we have been offered over this amount for these lands thus making from these two items alone \$2,334,600 which we lose. Also, we make by the treaty an enormous sacrifice in our lands west of the 96th de-gree west longitude, and south of 37th degree; for, should it be decided that our nation ought to lose all of its lands west of 100 degrees of west longitude, because your Government has falled to comply with its legal obligations in not issuing to our nation a patent to these lands, and should your Government thus take advantage of its own wrong toward us, then there would still be left us between the 100th and 95th degree of west longitude about 9,216,000 acres of land, to which our nation has not merely an "Indian title," but absolutely the title in fee of your Government, secured by patent, which, at the Government price of \$1.25 per acre, are worth \$1,525,000. Deduct from this the \$3,000,000 we agree to take for these lands, and you gain on us the sum of \$8,025,000, which, added to the \$2,334,600 already referred to as given up, makes the enormous aggregate of \$10,359,600 sacrificed by the Cherokees for

Notwithstanding this showing, it is said the committee, on no other plea than economy, wish to amend the amended treaty by cutting it down a whole million of dollars. This the Cherokees will not agree to, but will ask permission to resume con-trol of their lands, rather than sacrifice them at the mere dictation of unscrappions power.

The Government does not heritate to give away

to a single band of corporators land enough to make three States as large as New York; yet Indians of their poor remnants on pretext of pur-chase, agreeing to give about one-tenth value for them, but never pays that. Red Cloud's opinion of white men has a solid foundation.

ST. THOMAS.

Formal Announcement to the People of the Failure of the Annexation Scheme-Procla-

mation of the Danish King.

The following is a translation of the proclamation of the Danish King to the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns, announcing the failure of the scheme to annex those islands to the United States, through the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty sought by the representatives of our Government:

Ve, Christian IX, by the grace of God King of Den-mark, the Vanoals and the Goths, Duke of Sleswick. Holstein, stormarn. Ditmarsch, Laurenborg, and Oldenborg, to our beloved and faithful subjects in the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns our royal

You are aware of the motives that actuated us at the time to give ear to the repeated and urgent requests of the North American Government for the cession of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States. We expected that we in that manner should have have been able to lighten our realm of the heavy burdens incurred by the then recently terminated war, and we hoped that the annexation to the United States would have afforded the islands advantages so important that they could have contributed to soothe the pain which a separation necessarily must cause in the colonies no less than in the mother country. You for your part, and the Danish Diet on the part of the kingdom, have concurred in these views, and we all met in the mutual readiness to accommodate ourselves to what appeared to us all to be recommended

by the circumstances
Unexpected obstacles have arisen to the realization of this idea and released us from our piedged word. The American Senate has not shown itself word. The American Senate has not shown itself willing to maintain the treaty made, although the initiative for it exclusively proceeded from the United States themselves. Ready as we were to subdue the feelings of our heart where we thought that duty bade us so to do, yet we cannot otherwise than feel a satisfaction that circumstances have relieved us from making a sacrifice which, notwithstanding the advantages it held out, would always have been very natival to us. We are convinced have been very painful to us. We are convinced that you share these sentiments, and that it is with

that you share these sentiments, and that it is with a lightened heart you are released from the consent, which only at our request you gave, to a separation of the islands from the Danish Crown.

In there fore making known to you that the convention made on the 24th of October, 1867, for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States of America has become void, we certain the firm belief that our conventions are the conventions. we entertain the firm belief that our Governm supported by your own active endeavors, will suc ceed in promoting the loterests of the islands, and by degrees efface all remembrances of the misfor-tunes which of late years have so sadiy befallen the islands. To this end we pray Almighty God to give us strength and wisdom. Commending you to God! Given at our palace of Amalienborg the 7th May, 1870, under our royal hand

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, June 22.-Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. Seeds—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed, and it commands \$2.25, but the absence of supplies

Secos—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed, and it commands \$1.25, but the absence of supplies restricts operations.

There is no abatement in the demand of Flour, and our quotations are well sustained. The sales foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$4.87%@ 5.25; extras at \$5.25@5.50; lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.50@6 for low grade up to \$7 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.36.62%; Ohio do. do. at \$8.37%@6.62%, and fancy brands at \$7.50@9, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5.30. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Weat market is poorly supplied with strictly choice lots, and this description is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales of \$000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.45@1.50, and 1000 bushels Indiana do. do. at \$1.45. Rye is unchanged; 4000 bushels Western sold at \$1.64, and 400 bushels do. on private terms. Corn is in steady request, and holders are firm at an advance of 2c. Sales of \$500 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.10 afloat and in store; 1000 bushels Western do. in the cars at \$1.07, and 400 bushels high Western mixed at \$1.05. Oats are \$1.45. and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.

Whisky is selling at \$1.00@1.06 for Western iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Cotton firm, but not higher. Sales at 21c. Flour quiet and less firm. Wheat steady: Maryland \$149.21.75; Pennsylvania \$150.21.12; Western \$140.2148. Corn drooping; white, \$118.21.21; ye-low, \$111.21.2. Oats steady at 65.26 66c. Rye \$105.21.15. Provisions firm, but prices are entirely unchanged. Whisky in improved demand

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Revenue Returns in Pennsylvania.

Cuban Business at the Capital.

The Cincinnati Spring Races.

Tax on Liquor and Tobacco.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Increased Revenue Returns. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 22 .- Commissioner Delano is in receipt of a communication from Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, dated June 21, in which he states that he is in receipt of a statement from Assessor Williams, of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, from which it appears that the assessments and collections made in that district for the year ending April 30, 1869, amounted to \$360,017.03, and for the year ending April 30, 1870, \$415,717.28, showing a gain in the latter year of \$55,700 26, and while there was this large increase of collections, there was a decrease in the expense of assessment of \$2,232.72. The Supervisor adds that in his opinion this is a most excellent showing for Mr. Williams' first years administration of the Assessor's Office.

The Cuban Question.

General Pickett, who has figured in connection with the Cuban cause and in Butler's Cuban bond investigation, is out in a card to-day, denying all the statements in the so-called affidavit of N. B. Taylor. He pronounces Taylor a firstclass liar and swindler, and produces affidavits to show that Taylor is a man who cannot be believed even under oath. With regard to influencing members of Congress, Pickett says of Taylor:-

"I forbade his telling me how and through whom he was to bring about a recognition of beiligerent rights, and though of rather gushing disposition he never did that. I cannot recall or mention names of more than two officials in connection with the subject. Neither nid he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress, a distinguished gentle-men from Massachusetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said this gentle-man had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for \$300,000 cash, and that if we didn't employ him the other side would. I replied that my opinion of General Butler's lofty and unspotted character and unimpeachable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so

Important Decision. Commissioner Delano yesterday made the following decision:- "In deference to the decision of some of the United States District Courts, the word gallon as used in that part of the act of April 10, 1869, defining wholesale and retail liquor dealers, shall hereafter be construed as meaning wine gallons, whether applied to distilled spirits, wine, or malt liquors. Therefore wholesale liquor dealers will be limited in their sales to quantities of not less than five wine gallons, regardless of the proof of the spirits sold."

A Wise Provision.

Despatch to the Associated Press. The Secretary of the Treasury this morning issued an order stating that the recent loss of \$20,000 afforded a fit opportunity to make and enforce a rule by which all persons not members of Congress or of the administration shall be excluded from the rooms in which money is received, assorted or kept except on written permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Chiefs of money divisions are directed to en-

force this rule. The Gulf Mail Route

heretofore running from New Orleans via Eastern Gulf and Key West to Havana will be re-let the 30th of June for four years. The Postmaster-General has the discretion of accepting proposals making either Mobile or New Orleans the initial point of the line.

The Tobacco and Liquor Tax.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, June 22 .- Mr. Brooks, of New York, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizes the statement that that committee has resolved to report no bill or amendment at this session of Congress in relation to whisky, tobacco, or fermented liquors. These articles will therefore remain for another year

under the present rates of taxation, unless Con-

gress reverses the action of the committee.

CONGEESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a memorial of a large number of insurance companies, merchants, and others, for the better security of life on board of vessels by the rese of presents. Mr. Wells offered an amendment requiring the

spans to be 300 feet in width.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the claim of the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of

the State of Minnesota for lands for the support of a state university. Passed—yeas \$3, nays 76.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to organize the Department of Internal Revenue, and to regulate the collection of taxes, and moved that it be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. He stated that the bill embraced all that related to the organization of the department, the number of officers, the machinery for the collection of taxes, and whatever connected itself with that branch of the public revenue. It reduced the number of officers, cierks, and employes of the department proportionately to the reduction of taxes contemplated by the bill passed by the House and now before the Senate, or about one third. Another feature of the bill was to re-enact the old law in relation to the collection of internal taxes, leaving entirely out of the system and repudiating all informers, spies, moieties, etc.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Schenck whether the committee intended to do anything to simplify the mode mittee intended to do anything to simplify the mode of collecting taxes, and compel the Commissioner of laternal Revenme to give a piain, common sense construction to the existing law.

Mr. Schenck replied that as to simplifying the law

the Commissioner had sought in the bill now re-ported to make the law clearer, simpler and plainer than it is now. As to legislating so as to give com-mon sense, if that were needed, to a commissioner or any other officer of the Government, the Com-mittee had not attempted anything of that kind, but left that to the Almighty and to the President, who selects such officers.

Mr. Wood remarked in an under voice that he preferred to take his chance with the Almighty.

CINCINNATI, June 22.-The spring meeting for trotting races began yesterday, and will continue during the week. The attendance was small. The first race was for the club purse of \$500 for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; the first horse to take \$300, the second \$150, and the third \$50. The following

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Races.

is the summary:-Josh Billings...... 2 2 2

The second race was for a club purse for all horses-\$250 to first, \$100 to second, and \$50 to

Silas Rich...... 2 1 1 1

Transportation of Freights.
CINCINNATI, June 22.—The Committee on Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce have been investigating the charges against certain railroad companies of discriminating against Cincinnati, and yesterday submitted a report to the chamber declaring that there was discrimination on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland road as far as Bellefontaine, and recommending the Cincinnati merchants to look to another direction until changes occur.

FROM NEW YORK.

Editorial Excursion. SARATOGA, June 22 .- The New Jersey Editorial Association passed up in the morning train to Lake George. The party numbered over two hundred. They have their annual banquet at Fort William Henry Hotel to-night, and will return here and have a ball to-morrow evening. Departure of the Parepa Troupe for England.

New York, June 22 .- Carl Rosa, Parepa and troupe leave in the Scotia to-day to re-establish English opera in England, where there has been none in twelve years.

New York Produce Market. NEW York, June 22.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 21%c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 10,000 barrels State at \$5.55@6.50; Western at \$5.35@6.20; Southern at \$6.25@10. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales 55,000 bushels No. 2 at and advanced 1@2c.; sales 55,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1 27@1 33. Corn steady; sales 41,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92c.@\$1. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels State at 69c., and Western at 62@65c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$30 75@30 80; prime mess, \$22@23 25. Lard firm; steam, 15@16%c.; kettle, 16%c. Whisky quiet at \$1 04@1 05.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Taylor Farm Squatters. FORTRESS MONROE, June 22 .- The troops sent to the Taylor farm on Sunday last to eject the squatters have returned to the fort.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. PARIS, June 22 .- The Bourse opened dull. Rentes,

Antwerr, June 22.—Petroleum opened quiet. Bremen, June 22.—Petroleum opened firm yes-

HAMBURG, June 22 .- Petroleum opened quiet yes-LONDON, June 22-Noon.-Consols for money. 22 Noon, June 22 Noon, Comsons for money, 92%; and for account, 92%, 92%. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 29%; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks steady. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 118%; Great

Western, 28%.
LIVERPOOL, June 22-Noon-Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10½@10½d.; middling Orleans, 10½ @10½d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d.; red Western, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d.; red winter, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. London, June 22 .- Calcutta Linseed firm. Re-

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, June 22—230 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, for account, 92%. American securities quiet. United States-five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, 80%; ten-forties, 87%. Stocks dull. Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 113%. Liverpool, June 22-2:30 P.M.-C Corn, 24s. 3d.; Lard firmer at 68s. 6d.

RUTGERS CENTENNIAL.

The Celebration Yesterday-A Notable Gathering-Condition of the College. New Brunswick, June 21.—Rutgers to-day cele-brates her 100th birthday. A most interesting as-

brates her 100th birthday. A most interesting assemblage filled the college campus this morning. Old alumni were as jovial as boys, old chums nearly shook each other's arms off, and all seemed rejoiced to be able to visit once more their Alma Mater, and meet the old friends of their college days.

The great feature of the day was the historical address of Juage Bradley, which was delivered in the First Reformed Church to a large and attentive audience. There were present on the platform, Governor Randoph presiding, the following distinguished gentlemen:—Chancellor Haistead, H. C. Kelsey, Secretary of State; the Hon. Amos Robbins, Colonel Murphy, W. R. McMichael, State Treasurer; ex-Governors Newell, Ward, and Price; Adjutant-General Stockton, Professor Hart, Generals Simpson, Runyon, Perrine, Appleby, De Hart, and Plume, and Dr. McCosh, of Princeton. Around the church hung portraits of many of the prominent the church hung portraits of many of the prominent men of Rutgers College and the Reformed Church. The centenary meeting of the alumni and friends of the college was called to order by President Pruyn at 3 45 P. M.

Dr. Campbell said that this afternoon the college enters upon its second century of labor. On the 12th of last March he was appointed "chief beggar" for the college, and the work had begun last year at dinner-time, when Mr. Abraham Voorhees an-Five subscriptions of \$500 each... 2,500

Of this \$35,000 had been subscribed by alumni, and the remaining \$60,000 were obtained from nine persons, in one week, with but little solicitation. This some, in one week, with but little solicitation. This sum, including the sum contributed last year, made a total of \$105,000 increase in the funds of the college. In 1840 the college kad been unable to pay the President's salary, and a committee had to be appointed to raise the funds for it. He contrasted this state of affairs with the present. Six years ago \$137,600 had been raised for the college, and to-day

\$105,000 had been reported, making a total of \$242,000 in thirty years after the time when they had been unable to pay the President's salary.

The Alumni were now called upon to make reports of their work. Prof. Doolittle of the Class of '59 stated that his class had raised \$2000, and pledged \$2000 more.

stated that his class had raised \$2000, and pledged \$600 more. The Rev. J. S. Johnson, of the Class of '36, reported that that class had succeeded in obtaining \$6000, and hoped to do more. Dr. Manley of the Class of '44 reported \$11,000 as his class contribution. This, however, had already been read from Dr. Campbell's books. Dr. Gause, of New York, took the opportunity to make a humorous and effective speech to call forth aid.

The college choir then diversided the financial calculations with "Integer Vite."

Sheriff Voorhees then resumed the proceedings by pledging the Six-Mile Run Church to the amount of \$1006.

General Sharp of '47 suggested that sufficient time

of \$1006.

General Sharp of '47 suggested that sufficient time had not been allowed for the collection of subscriptions, to which Dr. Campbell replied that the centennial celebration did not end until next commencement. Colonel Herbert of '57 stated that the

mencement. Colonel Herbert of '51 stated that the class bad one subscriber on the books to the amount of \$5000, and who had pledged the class for \$10,000. The class of '63 reported the sum of \$700 as raised, and expected to make it \$1000.

Dr. Stryker of Philadelphia reported that three members of the Class of '45 had met, and that \$10,000 had been given. The Class of '54 had but four representatives, who pledged themselves for the sum of \$3000. The Class of '52 pledged themselves to the amount of \$1000, and the Class of '54 did the same. The Class of '58 reported \$200.49, with the hope of

afterwards making it \$200-50. The entire sum reported during the day will not fall short of \$150,000. The Hon. Robert H. Pruyn then offered \$10,000 to found a fellowship or a course of lectures, whichever the College pleased. Dr. Campbell chose the fellowship, but urged the Alumni to found the course of lectures. The thanks of the Alumni were presented to Judge Bradley for his address, 3,000 copies of which were ordered to be printed. After a few short addresses and singing, the meeting closed with the benediction.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Homicides. Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court sat with a view to beginning the trial of homicide cases, but finding none ready for trial, simply arraigned John Doris and John Weaver for the murder of Fanny Weaver, and

adjourned until to-morrow. The Pension Office Embezzlement.

The reason of the Embezziement.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The trial of George B. Thatcher for the embezziement of \$300 from the United States Pension Office No. 718 Sansom street resulted in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and the young man was sentenced to fifteen months in the County Prison and the payment of \$300 fine.

man was sentenced to fifteen months in the County
Prison and the payment of \$325 fine.

West Philadelphia Burglary.

This morning the court took up the case of the
young men, James Young, John Dougherty, Michael
McTsgue, and William McTsgue, charged with
burglary, committed at the residence of Zophael C.
Howell, Forty-Eith and Chesnut streets, on the night
of May S. This is the case in which, after the rendition of a vertilet of guilty last weak the contion of a verdict of guilty last week, the court granted a new trial because it was discovered that pending the trial one of the jurors had held a pri-vate conversation with the prosecutor concerning a knife that had been found upon one of the pri-

To-day's proceeding is the new trial. The offend-ing juror, who is an itinerant match-merchant, sits in the front of the dock with his basket of matches in the front of the dock with his basket of matches at his side, listening intently to the details, which he before heard under different circumstances, and anxiously awaiting the issue, because a fine of \$250, which he has not paid, is perhaps intimately connected with this result. The evidence given to-day is prect-ely the same as that on the former occasion, to the effect that the house was entered and robbed in the night time, and silver-ware and other articles stolen from there were found by the detective to stolen from there were found by the detectives in the prisoners' possession. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, June 23, 1870. In the local money market there is an ample supply of funds, far in excess of present wants, the result being a depressed tone in the rates for money. The cutflow of money westward is ap-parently less active, and the market is emphati-

cally dull. On call advances are made by the banks on good collaterals at 3@4 per cent., at which figures the brokers are liberally supplied, but the demand from this quarter is very light. First-class mercantile paper is in sparse supply, and all offerings are promptly taken up at 5@6 per cent. for 30@60 days, and at 6½ per cent. for longer periods.

Gold continues very quiet and with slight changes in the premium. All the sales were made, up to noon, at 112%@112%. Governments are also dull, but prices show a slight advance on most of the series. The cur-

rency 6s are slightly off.
Stocks were decidedly dull this morning, but we perceive no change in prices worth noticing. The State war loan sold at 105%. City securities were steady without sales. Sales of Lehigh

Gold Loan at 89%, ex-int.

In Reading Railroad there were small sales at 53; Pennsylvania at 58%; Camden and Amboy at 11834; Northern Central at 4534; Minehill at 54; and Oil Creen and Allegheny at 47. 2934 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38% for Catawissa preferred. All the miscellaneous shares were firm, but there

was a total absence of investment or speculative demand, and no sales were made. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 118%@118%; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@112%; do., 1864, 111%@111%; do., 1865, 111%@111%; do. do., July, 113%@114; do. do., 1865, 1113%@114%; do. do., 1868, 113%@114; 10-408, 108%@108%; Pacines, 114%@114%. 108½; Pacifics, 114½@114½.

MESSAS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118½; do., 1862, 112½@112½; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do. 1865, 111½@111½; do. 1866, new, 118½@114½; do. 1867, do. 113½@114½; do. 1868, do., 114@14½; 10-408, 108½@108½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114½@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112½@112½; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$70@380; Central Pacific R. R., \$925@935; Union Pacific Lend Grant Bonds, \$780@790.

NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

GLASGOW, June 22.—The steamer Cambria, from New York for this port, was signalled at Moville SOUTHAMPTON, June 22.—The steamships Weser and Hanover, from New York, arrived here this morning. Also, the Borussia, from New Orleans

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJUNE 22 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......66 | 11 A. M......76 | 2 P. M.......86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
SUT Anthracite, Green. New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamship En-pire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beyerly, Pierce, New York

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York,
Br. bark Aberdeen, Law, Cork, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with medse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with medse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, 17 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Warren & Gregg.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, Newtown, Md., with lumber to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Norfolk, with railroad ties. schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from Noriols, with railroad ties.
Schr Mohawr, Bradley, from Norfolk, with logs and shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr B-ack Dismond, Merrill, 4 days from New York, with cement and logwood to captain.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Saranak, Dunlevy, Jr., nence, at Mobile this morning. Ship Portland, Rice, for Philadelphia, at Bermuda, to sai' 22d inst.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Ann Eliza, Richards; Concord, Norman; and M. Massey, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickens, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, arrived at New York yesterday.

Con., for Philadelphia, arrived at New York Yesterday.
Schr Madison Holmes, Slate, from Providence for Philadelphia, arrived at New York yesterday.
Schrs Bonny Boat, Kelly: ira Laffrienier, Allen; and Plymouth, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, arrived at New York yesterday.
Schr Jane S. Hewett, from Hallowell for Philadelphia, arrived at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.